South Carolina's Newsweekly

OSCEOLA

April 20, 1978

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EICHEL, HENRY
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v Tough?

om of Information Act that means business

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Rep. Jean Toal

The Inside Story

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Opinion

Editor's Commentary

BY VAL STIEGLITZ

Misreading Carter

Jimmy Carter is catching it from all sides these days, but everyone seems to be missing the real story. The national media czars are all purveying the line that Carter is incompetent, has no idea what he is doing, cannot fathom that venerable institution called Congress and doesn't know how to finish what he starts.

This is an easy line, and a curious one. Easy, because pronouncing incompetence relieves one of the need to really scrutinize a program, really try and get to the heart of the Carter effort. Curious, because the darling in the play has somehow become that most poisonous of snake-pits, the U.S. Congress.

The national journals heave with pity for a wise and well-meaning legislative body tripped up by a naive Executive. Hogwash. Pure and simple. This comes from the same people who lionized candidate Carter precisely because he gave promise of standing up against that corrupt and mean-spirited cabal. How soon the lemmings of pack journalism forget! Elected as a man who would stand firm for what he thought was right, Carter has now been excoriated in every major publication for his "stubborness."

Climb on, boys, the train is leaving.

The real story runs a little deeper.

The U.S. Congress is one of the world's great showplaces of vested interest. You get programs through it by catering to these interests. This is no secret and, in fact, has incited much media criticism through the past decade. Reformers wailed that nobody had the gumption to rise above narrow pork-barrel politics and talk about the total national interest. Politicking in general became a synonym for crass accomodation. Where are the people who won't compromise? the soft-bellied national press cried.

Well, look at this guy Carter. He says he opposes the farm bill in Congress because it will hurt the national community while aiding a small segment thereof. Congressmen from farm states are flipping their wigs at such insolence, and deliver themselves daily of soliloquies to America's wheat, cotton and cattlemen. In other words, people who get elected by farmers are pushing a farm bill which would have an inflationary impact on the rest of us.

Or, look at his recent stand against excessive wage hikes for government workers. Admittedly, his inflation program resembles Jerry Ford's unforgettable initiative (you remember WIN buttons?), but he is certainly right in saying that wage leaps find their twin in price leaps. He wants to try and hold wage increases for federal employees to 5.5 percent this year.

Enter Jerry Wurf, one-man armada for the cause of bureaucratic untouchability, to disdain the President's call for attention to something more than self-interest. Wurf typifies the kind of narrow, small-spirited frame of mind that pervades our society today. Carter calls for an awareness of the total community. Wurf, too many corporate types, despotic union chiefs and most politicians are aware only of their special interests.

When Carter says he won't buckle under to these

(Continued On Page 6)

Cheap Shots

Good ole' Ma Bell

Good ol' Ma Bell. She may be expensive, she may be a monopoly, but when you need her, she's there. Right? That's what gubernatorial candidate Tom Turnipseed thought. He found out differently in March.

In an effort to get Turnipseed's message to the people, and raise some money, his campaign organization planned a series of television programs. The first one was broadcast from North Augusta. Southern Bell was asked to install seven telephone lines which would have permitted the voters to talk with Turnipseed and his staff. Only two lines were working during the broadcast. Things went better the second time. Glenda Suber, Turnipseed's press secretary, says that may be because the program was televised from Columbia and they used their campaign office phones. During the third broadcast, the problem recurred. Only two telephone lines were working.

Bruce Dew, Turnipseed's law partner, says they were told the problem was caused by a computer malfunction. he estimates their loss from the North Augusta broadcast alone was between $10,000 and $20,000. Southern Bell, of course, is only required to compensate them for the telephone service they did not receive, not for any damages.

The Turnipseed people are being very careful. They are not saying the firm deliberately tried to disrupt their appeal to the voters. "It was extremely inefficient, coincidence or not," Suber says.

"It is a strange situation that it did happen two times," Dew says. "I can't say there was a conspiracy. I don't know."

Bob Guild, an attorney with the Legal Aid Service Agency in Columbia, is a bit more outspoken about the matter. He says it is "very likely" Ma Bell might try to mess up the Turnipseed campaign. "Tom Turnipseed is the major thorn in their side as far as the cushy regulatory environment they've enjoyed," he says. However, he admits, it would probably be impossible to prove the problems were anything other than accidents.

Jim Owens, an attorney for Southern Bell in Columbia, says the company is "extremely sorry" Turnipseed's phone lines have not worked properly. The company normally gives very good service, he says, but it is "humanly impossible" to make it completely trouble-free. It is, he concedes, "highly unusual for it to happen twice in a brief period of time."

With coincidences like that, you don't need enemies.

Innocent legislators?

It sure is fortunate that we have someone like Sen. Robert Lake (D-Newberry) around to protect the innocent lambs in the General Assembly.

When the Senate last week considered a resolution inviting former U.S. Congressman Wilbur Mills to address the august body, Lake took considerable umbrage. Lake was quoted as saying it was "quite an honor to address the General Assembly, an honor I don't believe he deserves."

Mills, you remember, left his Congressional post after his drinking problems and escapades with stripper Fanne Fox became public knowledge. He now works rehabilitating alcoholics in his home state of Arkansas.

Now it may be that Robert Lake will be shocked at seeing a man who has been known to hit the sauce in the State House, but he will certainly be the only one. Nor should Mills' past dalliances seem out of step in the capitol. Where has Lake been dozing all these years?

Published weekly by Parallax Media Projects, Inc. Offices are located at 1726 Hampton Street, Columbia, S.C. Mailing address is Box 5033, Columbia, S.C. 29250. Business management by The Camden Company, Camden, S.C.

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Controlled circulation postage paid at Columbia, SC.

Distributed free to selected households in Richland County and at the University of South Carolina.

Subscription rates outside of Richland County: $5 for six months, $8 per year, $14 for two years. Mail to Box 5033, Columbia, S.C. 29250. Send your name, address and zip code with check.

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Whither the Republica

Dick Riley

Brantley Harvey

If Dent is right, and the state's Republicans have resolved any differences they may have had two years ago, in which direction will they take their presumably united party? There is some feeling it may be becoming less

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Metro Columbi

Personal deten on the city bus

Impressions of a traveler

by Dan Lackey

Last February, when the bus drivers for South Carolina Electric and Gas's public transit system went on strike (stopping service in Charleston as well as Columbia) the city didn't exactly come to a halt. The strike lasted ten days; negotiations were duly noted in the established "journals of record"; and there wasn't much of an out-cry for the simple reason that relatively few citizens were personally bothered.

At least one politician did find in the strike a temporary soap-box from which to fire a few salvoes at the local tyranny of SCE&G; but I wonder how many votes he actually garnered among regular passengers of the public buses by compassionatley characterizing them as "the city's poor".

True, few are private owners of automobiles. But a good many are down-town working women, and no doubt members of one-car households, who find in the public bus a practical convenience.

This remark is a sort of demographic guess, made merely to counter welfare implications in rhetoric about "poor people". Few, if any, of the regular passengers would regard the two-or-three-dollars they pay for a working-week's transportation as a token price for a semi-public form of "welfare".

Editorial comment: Twenty cents for a short run, another dime for a transfer ticket, is all *anyone* should have to pay for inner-city transportation.

The strike, at any rate, gave me pause to think about what it's like to ride the public bus. My car passed away last October, and I have since been dependent upon my thumb, a decrepit bicycle and the buses for inner-city transportation.

So I guess I can count myself among the few thousand people who really cared about the strike, though I think most of us, a sort of minority group, waited patiently for it to end, much as we wait daily for a bus which is a few minutes late. Since I've only been a daily trooper for a few months, I may be saying "we" to quickly. I did have occasion, before my car clonked out forever, to hop on and off a public bus once in awhile, without much thought, as one gets on and off an escalator; but technically independent of city transit, I was still oblivious to the poetic significance of the public buses as the groaning gears of politically crucial racial confrontations exploded from incidents on public buses (and continues more directly in the school busing controversy).

Today assimilation-integration seems to be proceding slowly but surely, and racial confrontation appears to have given way to a very interpersonal form of detente. It's this detente, that the minority

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SWORN to before me this 6th day of April, 1978.
Jennene D. Dalton
Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 10/21/80

5/4 TB

Cancer is often curable. The fear of cancer is often fatal.

Statewide

Whither the Republicans?

Most state leaders see moderation

by Nancy Higgins

In looking for a liberal in the South Carolina Republican Party, you can sympathize with Diogenes in his search for an honest man: there's bound to be one somewhere but he can't be found.

When asked about the "liberal wing" of the party, one South Carolina political observer said, "there might be a feather, there certainly wouldn't be a wing." Nominees for this unlikely position include Rep. Parker Evatt, R-Richland, executive director of the Alston Wilkes Society; Rhett Jackson, owner of The Happy Bookseller in Columbia and Rudy Barnes, a Columbia lawyer.

Estimates of the philosophical leanings of the state's Republicans vary. There is, of course, a large group of very conservative party members. This group usually dominates the party, says Harry Dent, a Columbia lawyer who was formerly an aide to Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. The leanings of the rest of the party members are believed to range as far left as "moderate conservative" or "moderate."

This split was reflected in the fight for the Republican nomination for president in 1976. Gov. James Edwards was a "very strong" supporter of Ronald Reagon. He was the only governor to do so at the National convention. "It was kind of a bitter thing within the Republican delegation," he says.

Dent says only 11 people in the 36-member South Carolina delegation voted for Ford's position on a "key vote," the rule which would have forced the presidential candidates to name their choice for vice - president before winning the nomination themselves. Dent, a Ford man, says he is glad to see some differences among members of the party. "I wouldn't want it to be all one way or the other." The Republican's state convention showed "there weren't any strains" because of differences of opinion in 1976, he says.

If Dent is right, and the state's Republicans have resolved any differences they may have had two years ago, in which direction will they take their presumably united party? There is some feeling it may be becoming less conservative. Others say the GOP is just making an effort to become more open to more voters. Charles Rush, Greenville County chairman says he believes the party is becoming more conservative because of the new members it is attracting.

Dent, who sees a more moderate stance as the party's best hope, saw some evidence of it at the state convention. One example was the contest between Nancy Hawks and Ruth Glover, both of Charleston, for first vice-chairman of the party. Hawks, who is generally considered the more moderate of the two, won. However, Dent is not sure most of the delegates saw the race as a contest between the moderates and the conservatives. "The rest of the people in the state may have figured anyone from Charleston would have to be conservative," he says. He also says Glover apparently didn't decide to run for the office until the last minute.

Other "straws in the wind for more moderation" included television appearances during the convention by Edwards and by State chairman Dan Ross and Earl Douglas, a black free-lance writer from Mount Pleasant. Dent says he was glad to see Edwards and Ross talking about bringing more blacks, and other voters, into the party. However, while he says he likes Douglas, he thinks the writer's opinions may be a bit more conservative than those of the average black voter. (An understatement, to be sure.)

"I sense there's some change in the attitude of the leadership toward some moderation," Dent says. "I felt better after that convention. I had my concerns previously."

Any indication the party is becoming more moderate reflects a change in its approach to the voter, rather than a shift in philosophy, says Wayne Adams, executive director of the state party. "Our approach is becoming more practical," he says. "Our biggest problem is that we haven't sold ourselves as well as we should. We let the Democratic party paint the image we had."

"It's not that we're so right wing conservative. We just feel government close to home is best," he says. "We're not trying to do away with welfare, we're trying to clean up the mess."

Ross and Edwards are both interested in seeking support from black voters "more aggressively," Adams says. "It almost came to pass that conservative meant racist or Republican meant racist, and it's just a shame that we let ourselves be painted that way."

Curt Loftis, secretary of the South Carolina Young Republican Federation, says he believes the more conservative members of the party are more active but that the majority of the state Republicans are more moderate. The party, he says, is dropping its "country club image." We're not all poor but we're not all rich either." What he sees as an increasing number of young people in the party is making it "a more moderate party, not too right wing."

Rush, who describes himself as a conservative, says the new people who have joined the party in Greenville County have made it more conservative. "I think the Republican party is big enough to embrace people from all walks of life, and anything from moderate to conservative Republicans."

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Statewide

Is there a dime's worth of difference?

The GOP fields conservative clones

by Nancy Higgins

Voters in the Democratic primary may have a problem trying to remember which Smith is which. Republicans may find it almost as difficult to tell their gubernatorial candidates apart. Except for their occupations, Raymon Finch and Edward Young have an awful lot in common.

"If anybody could show me where the two differ, I'd be surprised," one observer said. Finch, who was formerly an aide to James Edwards, "obviously represents the governor (a conservative) to some extent." Young's voting record, on the other hand, "is about as conservative as you can get." The main difference seems to be one of personality, he says. Young is "a more folksy millionaire than Finch is."

Let's take a look at the way the two men were presented in The Palmetto Pachyderm. As the official publication of the state Republican party, it should give an even-handed, if uncritical, picture of both of them. The major difference seems to be that Young would like to see members of the Public Sevice Commission appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, and Finch is concerned about education. Both candidates promise to oppose any tax increases. Finch is concerned about "economic development". Young is concerned with "industrial development". The difference between the two, if there is any, is so fine as to be meaningless one.

The Finch supporters like to call Young, who has lost an election or two, a "loser." Their man can hardly be accused of that. This is mainly because he's never before been a candidate for an elective office.

The Young people, on the other hand, say they have trouble evaluating Finch's philosophy because "he doesn't have enough of a record for us to know what his philosophy is." It isn't a bad point. After all, Finch's governmental experience consists of two years as an aide to Edwards and a bit more than a year on the South Carolina Tax Commission. However, does Young really have that much more experience in the government? He was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1958 to 1960 and served one term in Congress.

A sampling of Republicans didn't see any great differences between the political philosophy of the candidates. Both are thought to be fairly conservative although they are, naturally, hoping to get the votes of all segments of the party. "My perception of them philosophically is that they're somewhat the same," says Wayne Adams, executive director of the state GOP.

Even Young admits they are "both conservative." He says they do differ in their approach to the office. Finch, an accountant, would be more interested in taxes, he says. "I would be oriented more toward people."

A key factor in determining the winner of the primary may be the endorsements they pick up from prominent Republicans. Edwards, if he would do it, would probably swing as much weight with the voters as the venerable Strom Thurmond. The Governor says he will happily support anyone who wins the primary. That isn't keeping either candidate from trying to appear to be as close to him as possible. Edwards and Young appear together on the front page of one of Young's brochures. He also gets a prominent spot in the first issue of the Finch campaign's newsletter.

Fred Dent Sr., a former U.S. Secretary fo Commerce, is a member of the Young campaign committee. He says he believes the way the voters evaluate the candidates' electibility, experience and leadership ability will determine the way they vote. He is hoping the Republicans in the Piedmont will be convinced Young is "uniquely endowed" with these desirable qualities.

J. Drake Edens Jr., former vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, is chairman of the Finch campaign's advisory committee. He says he believes Finch can offer the voters government by an administrator, not by a lawmaker.

About 35,000 people voted in the Republican primary in 1974. A total of 8,810 of these votes came from Charleston. Other counties which were important in the election were Greenville, Richland, Spartanburg, and Lexington. About a 1,000 Republicans went to the polls in each of three other counties, Aiken, Florence and Orangeburg.

The urban areas will probably be important in the Republican primary again this year. Edens estimates two-thirds of the primary vote will come from Richland, Lexington, Aiken, Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens and Florence counties. Finch will probably have an edge in his home county, Richland, and Young is expected to do well in Florence for the same reason. Finch may get a boost in Charleston because of his connection with Edwards and because Julia Dougherty, who was Edwards' 1974 state co-chairman, is chairman of his Charleston County campaign.

Adams says he hopes there will be more Republican votes in the rural areas. Still he expects most of them to come from the suburbs.

Harry Dent, a former state chairman, predicts the votes will come from the traditional Republican strongholds; Greenville, Richland, Charleston and Lexington. "Out in the smaller counties and towns and so forth you don't get as much Republican vote."

He doesn't expect the primary vote to be much higher than it was four years ago but he does expect Finch and Young to make vigorous efforts to win this relatively small number of votes. "There is some feeling, which I think is valid, that the Democrats don't have any one overwhelmingly strong candidate," he says. The Republicans, he believes, may have a chance to win again. "That (feeling) has increased with the campaigning of those two."

Commentary

(Continued From Page 2)

vested causes, when he vows to veto the farm bill, sit on federal wage hikes, or put the hold on something like the B-1 bomber, he is doing exactly what we hoped he would do; standing up against interests that pertain to just a small slice of the nation.

So why all the fuss? The national media is like a pack of wild dogs. They possess nothing but collective killer instincts, prefer to tear flesh rather than think or reflect, and are every bit as tied into the old Washington power structure as the Congress they pretend to disdain. Carter threatens the whole game by implying a new set of rules and it seems that all those people who called for a new way of doing politics were not serious.

Which is too bad. The politics of vested interest has brought us within sight of the precipice, and now one person who is at least trying to do things differently is being totally misread by the mandarins of the media.

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by Sen. marion Gressette. No hearing have been scheduled, and at least one sponsor - Campbell - doubts the Senate will take any action this term. Toal disagrees, and says that "definitely," the Senate will make some move.

What is in the House bill that is lacking in the current [illegible] public meeting. In this version, it is defined as "the convening of a quorum of the constutuent membership of a public body, whether corporal or by means of electronic equipment, to discuss or act upon a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power." consider the

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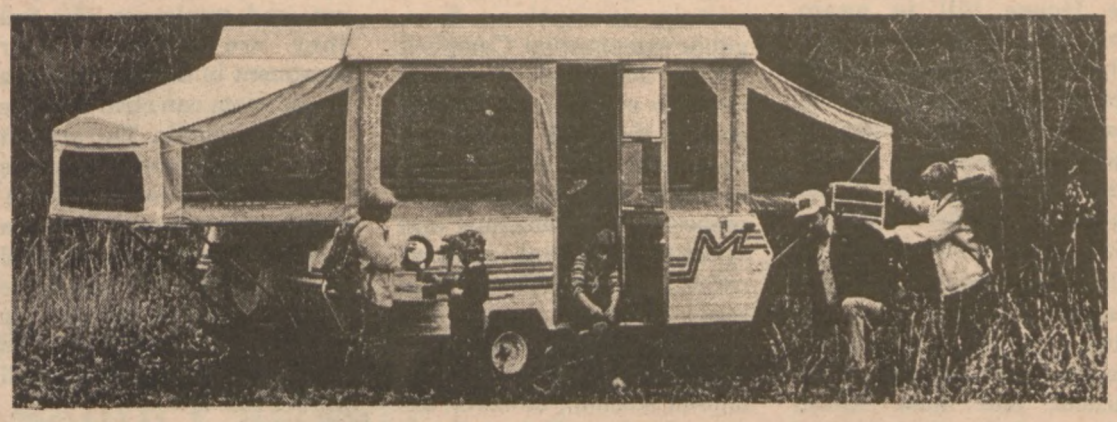

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Statewide

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The GOP

by Nancy Higgins

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How Tough?

A Freedom of Information Act that means business

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those in the House bill expand considerably the conception of what constitutes public business and public materials.

In the area of obligations, the House bill is again extremely specific. "Each public body, upon requests for records made under this act, shall within fifteen days...of the receipt of any such request notify the person making such request of its determination and the reasons therefor."

In other words, public bodies are given a defined time period within which they must respond to queries from citizens, and must inform citizens of the disposition of their requests. The current law simply requires that public bodies provide "reasonable access" to records. This has created a rather wide grey area within which it has been possible for public agencies to delay and defer requests for access to public materials. The House bill would prevent this, requiring response within an established length of time.

All the bill's sponsors say they recognize the need for certain exemptions from public examination. Campbell claims they made a serious effort to cover the legitimate ones in their bill. In terms of documents, the current law is virtually identical with the proposed one. Personnel and specific criminal matters cannot be released, nor can trade or patent secrets. The requirements for a public body entering executive session (closed session), however, are more clearly spelled out. Too, it is stipulated that an employee whose particular case is being discussed in executive session may request that it be opened to the public. This provision does not appear in the existing law. Both Campbell and Toal felt that too many matters were being discussed in executive sessions called under a hazy law, and want to make it harder for public bodies to close the doors. Specific procedures are layed out, and employees who feel they are getting unfair treatment in the isolation of a closed room can open the case up to the public. The present law permits executive sessions for something called "administrative briefings." This is a loophole which has allowed the discussion of legitimate public business under the guise of a "briefing." This would end if the House bill passes into law.

In the area of enforcement, the existing law leaves the unsatisfied citizen only one avenue; to seek an injunction from a circuit court. The House bill would bring the legal power of the state squarely into the act by making the Attorney General the chief arbitrator of freedom of information cases. "Any person denied the right to inspect a public record of a public body may petition the Attorney General to review the public record to determine if it may be withheld from public inspection." In other words, a citizen who has been denied access to public materials could ask the Attorney General to investigate the nature of the material being withheld. If the Attorney General finds that the material falls within the purview of the public's business, he can bring suit in the name of the State to force the release of the records.

If he finds in favor of the public agency, the citizen can still go to circuit court to seek the materials he or she desires. Freedom of information cases are also required to take precedence on the court dockets, thus further expediting their disposition.

The current law does not provide the range of options the House bill does, nor does it seek to ensure the speedy legal attention to freedom of information cases.

Campbell and Toal view the inclusion of the Attorney General in the review and injunctive process as a key innovation in the bill. The tactics of delay and the obstacles of a lawsuit would no longer prevent people from gaining access to public records.

The present law provides a pretty light sentence for officials convicted of freedom of information violations; a fine of not more than $100 or thirty days in jail.

The House bill would

(Continued On Page 10)

You Can Bet on it ...

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5:00 Lee Knight

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Is there a dime's worth of difference?

How Tough?

(Continued From Page 8)

suspend or remove anyone found guilty of willfully violating the law's provisions, in addition to the current penalties; a much tougher punishment.

Of course, the Senate has yet to take up the bill. Toal, Campbell and Anderson plan to lobby hard, but hesitate to predict its passage without serious amendment. Too much tampering, though, and we'll probably see a bill as fraught with loopholes as the present one; a law that allows a substantial part of the public's business to be conducted out of public sight.

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law. Both Campbell and Toal

Commentary

Page 2)

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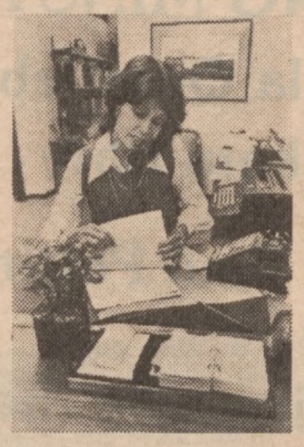

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Motives for action: four people explain why they're going to Barnwell

Reasons vary, but concerns are the same

By Ted Harris and Suzanne Rhodes

Citizen concern about nuclear power has grown in South Carolina over the last ten years. Initial efforts of isolated individuals stimulated group interventions which have generated an increasing public awareness. Cases of governmental suppression of damaging nuclear energy studies over a period of three decades have cast shadows of doubts and cynicism. A power source originally touted as "too cheap to meter" has failed to realize earlier hopes. Industry refers to the need for a "free-enterprise model" while some citizens feel that since they are paying tax money for nuclear development they should have an opportunity for input into the decision-making process. According to a 1974 study by the National Science Foundation and George Washington University, the nuclear regulatory process was considered to be essentially "inhospitable to citizen participation."

In a recent issue of *Osceola,* one of the nuclear industry's birghtest scientist-executives was asked "what would you like to see in the way of public input into decisions about nuclear energy?" Dr. James Buckham responded "I think everyone ought to have the opportunity to state their case, then get on with it - there is too much opportunity for people with a narrow-minded perspective to stall things." Accountability and respect for public processes are key issues in the state and national debate over nuclear power. Palmetto Alliance is a coalition of citizen organizations concerned about nuclear power. *Osceola* speaks to several of the group's members in this fourth installment on energy. F. Truett Nettles, a Charleston Attorney, is a member of Palmetto Alliance and Environmentalists Incorporated.

OSCEOLA: Because you are a lawyer, we are particularly interested in your reasons for supporting and participating in the April 30th rally in Barnwell.

NETTLES: Environmentalists, Inc., of Columbia has been involved as intervenors in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing proceedings for five years. The intervention process is difficult for citizen's groups. Intervention requires legal representation, expert testimony, many hours of research and planning, and thousands of dollars. I feel that the intervenors have done a very good job in this intervention process. Industry has alleged that the intervenors are responsible for long delays in the licensing process; in fact, the licensing hearings have been delayed because Allied-General Nuclear Services (AGNS) and the NRC have failed to provide answers and solutions to the problems they have created in the design and construction of the Barnwell facilities. The NRC has now indefinitely dropped the licensing proceedings.

Given this NRC posture, concerned citizens are without any means of seeking legal redress of their concerns and grievances; extra-legal activity is the only recourse to persons who are concerned about the impact of the Barnwell plant on our environment, our economy, our way of life.

OSCEOLA: Is your concern centered on the Barnwell plant rather than nuclear power in general?

NETTLES: My concern is nuclear power in general. But I am even more concerned about the Barnwell plant because greater risks are involved in handling large inventories of radioactive substances. It also concerns me that, while nuclear power is not economically competitive with other sources of energy, reprocessing as proposed by AGNS makes nuclear power even more costly.

One of the problems with nuclear power is that the costs of generating electricity have not been internalized; that is to say, consumers have not paid the whole cost of nuclear energy in their electric bill. A very substantial portion of nuclear energy will be the cost of waste management and disposal.

Because no definite technology has been developed, the costs cannot be determined at this time. In addition, experts who testified at the licensing hearings indicated that the cost of caring for the plant when it becomes abandoned could equal the cost of plant construction. The citizens will pay these costs as taxes. And that will be in addition to federal subsidies to develop nuclear power (tens of billions of dollars), federal subsidy of the present "holding" operation at Barnwell right now ($13 million this year - more next year), and the federal subsidy which underpins the limited liability insurance of the nuclear industry. In case of a major nuclear accident, those individuals who may happen to live in the vicinity of the accident would have to bear even further expenses for the damages which might result in excess of the arbitrarily-established $560 million liability limitation established by the Price Anderson Act.

Finally, for more than three years - well in advance of the current non-proliferation debate - AGNS has been requesting a federal subsidy in the form of a bail-out of the entire facility at Barnwell, which the *Wall Street Journal* repeatedly has described as a white elephant.

OSCEOLA: What do you think should be done with the plant now?

NETTLES: AGNS has sunk about $300,000 into the plant. Many of its promotional pieces have led the public to believe that AGNS was induced to build the facility at the encouragement of the government. The record reflects that this is not the case. AGNS did everything possible to proceed with cosntruction of the plant prior to a full understanding of the technology of the plant, and prior to the completion and acceptance of a full environmental impact statement. Construction at Barnwell was begun under a "provisional" construction permit. That permit was conditioned on the fact that subsequent discovery might necessitate conditioning the permit or withdrawing the permit altogether.

I have no sympathy for the capital loss that should now accrue to the three corporations which are the stockholders of AGNS. They chose to go ahead. I don't feel that the taxpayers, through the federal government, have any responsibility to bail AGNS out of a bad investment.

OSCEOLA: How do you plan to participate in the Barnwell activities?

NETTLES: Because I am a lawyer, I feel it would be inappropriate for me to participate in civil disobedience. I plan to attend the activities at the Fair Energy Fair on Sunday, including the symbolic march which does not involve any civil disobedience.

Berniece Holt is a member of the Palmetto Alliance and Citizens for a Clean Environment in Clemson. She is a librarian.

Last month she was the recipient of the Clemson Rotary Club's annual Service Award. Osceola asked Holt for her impressions of citizen interest in nuclear power.

HOLT: I think there is now a rapid turnaround in citizen acceptance of the notion that South Carolina should be the nuclear capital of the world. We've been convinced in the past - or brainwashed, if we dare use that term - into thinking that the subject of nuclear power was so complex that only the experts understood. We've also been convinced that there are no alternatives to nuclear energy. But I believe that now we are realizing that for more than 30 years both power and capital have been diverted away from more promising, safer and inexhaustible and less expensive alternative energy sources.

Clemson is a conservative but concerned community. Speaking from my own personal experience in the past year, I detect a growing concern about the safety and economics of nuclear energy. There is an especial concern about the transporting of nuclear materials across our state and the subsequent storage problems connected with nuclear waste. After the spill into Lake Hartwell and into Clemson University's water supply, when the public was not informed until weeks later, many of us in the Clemson area became actively involved in learning about nuclear energy. Now some of us are more concerned about the less obvious issues.

Clemson area has experienced an especial increase in cancer incidence. We recognize that no one falls over dead at the reactor site because usually the workers are young and healthy, and it usually takes years before low levels of radioactivity take a toll in the form of cancer or sterility or genetic damage. We have problems with the notion that nuclear energy is clean just because the gaseous emissions of radioactivity cannot be seen.

OSCEOLA: How do you think citizens and state officials should deal with each other?

HOLT: I think state officials should represent the people as well as the industry, and there should be honest-to-goodness public hearings, well publicized, with pro and con arguments presented in advance. Also, as industry has its lawyers and scientists, the public and environmental groups should be afforded the same advantage - paid lawyers and scientists.

This process itself would help our state officials, I think, to make their decisions. Too often the public is at the mercy of a hand-picked group of

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yes-people. For example, the Nuclear Advisory Council, which should be composed of knowledgeable and outspoken members.

Becky Hardee of the Palmetto Alliance and The People are Coming has invested a large amount of time and energy in various citizen education efforts. *Osceola* asked her if there was some particular aspect of nuclear power that has spurred her involvement in "no-nukes" activities.

HARDEE: The thing that bothers me the most is the threat posed by radiation from nuclear materials. The first time I ever thought seriously about radition hazards was in 1971 while camping in upstate New York near West Valley. I heard stories from Indians on the reservation there that they had been paid $50 to work for just three minutes at a facility which is very similar to our Barnwell plant. What they didn't know was that they had been working in a "hot" area and that they had received the maximum allowable radiation dosage for an entire year.

Most recently, a study of 30 years of data on atomic workers exposed to low-level radiation has demonstrated a clear connection between exposure to low-level radiation and cancer.

I became involved in "no-nukes" activities in 1974 when I realized that tremendous amounts of nuclear material would be associated with the Barnwell reprocessing plant. To counter a lack of citizen understanding of the emerging energy issues, many of us supported Citizens for a Responsible Energy Policy. Our aim was to provide an educational outreach program to inform people of the very real dangers of nuclear energy. This and other organizations in the state have coalesced into the Palmetto Alliance.

OSCEOLA: What do you hope to accomplish as a result of your activities.

HARDEE: The Palmetto Alliance has invited folks to gather in Barnwell on 25 acres of a grassy field for a Fair Energy Fair - a day-long gala of speaking experts, energy exhibits, workshops and films throughout the day. There will also be music and theater. In addition to the principal circus tent, a local vegetarian restaurant will operate a dining tent. A day-care facility will be available. We are hoping that people will come with their families to enjoy the day and learn more about energy.

In a separate but related action, on Monday those people who are committed and have been trained in non-violent civil disobedience will deliver themselves as a human petition, willing to be arrested as a symbolic gesture of their opposition to the operation of the Barnwell reprocessing plant.

We see these activities as an extension of our educational efforts; we also are making an attempt to force attention to the need for responsible citizen involvement in the most crucial issue of today. Fundamentally, we want to increase citizen understanding and citizen input into decision making about energy issues.

Fourth in series

Everett Laitala

Bernice Holt

Grace and Everett Laitala live in Clemson, South Carolina. Everett retired recently as chairman of the Board of the Tri-County Technical School and as director of the Engineering Services Department at Clemson, where he was an engineering professor. *Osceola* asked them several questions related to their work with Citizens for a Clean Environment and the Palmetto Alliance.

EVERETT LAITALA: My interest in the problem of nuclear radiation had its origin in the 1940's. My interest was further heightened by the somewhat reckless rate at which the state of South Carolina entered the nuclear field, with little concern for the potential health and economic hazards involved. The Barnwell plant provides a striking example.

My active involvement began as a result of the accidental discharge of 50,000 gallons of radioactive materials from the Oconee reactor into the Clemson University water system. The most crucial aspect of my involvement at the state level is my assistance to the effort to stop the use of the Barnwell plant as the only center in the country for nuclear fuel reprocessing and waste storage.

"The history of nuclear regulatory agencies has been filled with deception, suppression of important studies and a general lack of appreciation of and respect for American public policy. The critical nature of this situation is underscored by the fact that the Supreme Court has just ruled that federal courts can play only a limited role in protecting the public from the dangers of this nuclear technology. For these reasons, I feel it necessary to participate in both of the activities being planned by the Palmetto Alliance at the end of this month. What recourse do we have but to present our grievances in open public protest?

There have been many occasions in history when it has become important for citizens to abide by the committments of conscience and resort to civil disobedience. Since the matter of waste disposal is one for which no solution presents itself for decades to come, my conscience dictates my participation in the non-violent protest.

Citizens who are concerned but who are not ready to participate in civil disobedience at this time may participate in a Sunday walk to the Barnwell gate and back. This walk will be accomplished in conjunction with a permit from the city authorities and will give those people who cannot participate in the Monday petition an opportunity to express a silent, symbolic and lawful protest to the dangers of nuclear development.

I believe it is this important to alert the American public to what is surely a grave public danger based on sheer economic folly.

GRACE LAITALA: The Clemson accidental spill was the crucial factor for me. The ensuing arrogance of industry and governmental officials sent me off to the public library for books on radiation, government publications on waste disposal, and reprints of the accidents that have been going on for years.

My study revealed a heavy role of the federal government in nuclear energy, so that the real costs of electricity produced from nuclear sources are hidden from us. A good bit of our nuclear energy bill is included in our ever-rising tax bill while utility companies continue to tell us how economical nuclear is over coal or gas or oil.

America has a long tradition of honorable protest. This truly is government of the people, by the people and for the people. When our elected leaders seem to be taking the wrong road I feel that it is absolutely necessary to speak out and give them our opinions. This is the first time in my 66 years that I have ever considered civil disobedience a possibility for me personally. But the situation seems to warrant it.

Our opponents seem to object mightily to the people expressing their views. I think this is what democracy is all about.

Reviews

Intimacy marks Patrick exhibit

by Lynn Felder

The collection of paintings by Joseph Patrick currently on display at the Columbia Museum of Art provides an intimate glimpse into the artist's life. Despite his disclaimer that his "paintings are not 'reality'," one experiences a very real sense of Patrick's personal world upon viewing his works. There are a number of elements which contribute to this atmosphere of immediacy and "realness."

All the works exhibited were painted during the period 1975 to 1978. The knowledge that a work was done only a few months ago inclines one to feel closer to it. "This place exists. Someone sits in that chair. Someone arranges those flowers." The timeliness of its creation adds a vitality to this exhibit seen all to seldom.

Patrick unabashedly draws one into his world. His subjects are the rooms he lives in, the view from this studio windows, his wife, his friends. He is not afraid to let his pictures tell stories. *Genie in Her Studio* clearly suggests that his wife is an artist too. *Peter, Darkroom and Dog* obviously portrays a photographer friend. His palette explores and exposes the beauty in these ordinary scenes and objects.

The inclusion of his wife Genie Hudson in so many compositions enhances the intimate atmosphere of Patrick's work. There is domesticity here, but it is vitalizing instead of cloying. The frequent paintings within paintings and his loving treatment of plants and flowers reflect the artist's own words, "I love a Vermeer as well as a rose, a rose no more than a Matisse."

His pleasure with the natural order and progression of life is evident in several pairs of paintings. (These works are not necessarily paired off in the exhibit, so you will have to do a bit of dashing back and forth across the gallery if you want to enjoy the comparisons.) In effect, we watch the artist rearrange his furniture, travel, prepare to paint, continue a game of chess.

Joseph Patrick

In two tiews of the same room we might see different tablecloths, different paintings on the wall, different fruit in bowl. The obvious passage of time is refreshing. In *Dying Flowers* we witness the demise of the two vases of flowers we saw in *Double Arrangement. Studio Table,* painted in 1977, is caught at a slightly different angle and wittily titled *La Mesa* in 1978.

Still Life with Feathers, shown here, is not one of the better pieces in the show. The colors are more muted, the objects less interesting than those in most of the other paintings; but the play of light and shadow, the mirrored surface of the table and the baance of the composition lend interest.

Joseph Patrick's technique of execution is no less remarkable than his choice of content. His watercolors are delicate and true, while his oils are definite and brightly hued. Despite his somewhat "slice of life" format and seemingly haphazard arrangements, he, by and large, acheives well balanced canvases.

Each painting in this exhibit, which will continue through May **3rd**, is a little extension of one man's reality. Perhaps it could be argued that such a personal collection is self-conscious and limited, but I would disagree.

After all, what can we ask of our artists but their personal vision of the world, especially when that vision is as rich, textured and joyous as Joseph Patrick's?

Still Life With Feathers

Spotlight

An interview with Tommy Scott Young

By John Marion
Theatre Editor

Tommy Scott Young is a multi-talented man of the arts as poet, painter, sculptor, actor and director. Of greater significance to arts in the Midlands, however, is his work as prime mover of the Kitani Foundation, a non-profit organization "dedicated to the creation of an environment in which the people of South Carolina can receive exposure to and inspiration from all the arts."

The 34 year old former student of Benedict College, California State and Los Angeles City College now serves as artist in residence with the South Carolina Arts Commission and is active with the poetry-in-the-schools program. He is also employed by the Georgia Council of the Arts and by the North Carolina Cultural Arts Committee. His recently published book of poems, *Black Blues and Shiny Songs* **is now available at local bookstores and newstands.**

Young is known to Columbia theatre audiences for his performances in *Slow Dance on the Killing Ground* **and** *Zoo Story*, **and for his directing of Town Theatre's** *Southern Fried*, **an all black musical written by William Price Fox and Franklin Ashley.**

The bulk of Young's time is now spent as executive director of Kitani, which has booked and sponsored such artists as Dizzy Gillespie, The Dance Theatre of Harlem, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre and James Brown. The Foundation will present jazzmen Dr. Billy Taylor and Herbie Mann on April 27, at 10 a.m. in Township, and on April 28, at 8 p.m. in the Coliseum.

OSCEOLA: Tommy, to set things straight right at the beginning, what does the Kitani Foundation do?

Young: The purpose of the Kitani Foundation is to provide high quality arts events to as wide a range of

(Continued On Page 16)

The Culture Junkie

by Perry Tannenbaum

True American literature

Among the great forbidden pleasures of American life, one important species of low culture is alarmingly endangered. Comic books, bless 'em, are nowhere near extinction. But something equally disastrous is happening. Slowly, with increasing inevitability, comic books are evolving toward respectability.

Until recently, I hadn't read a comic book in twenty years. Growing up in the Eisenhower Era, the rites of passage for redblooded American boys were simple and comparatively innocent.

Between the ages of 10 and 14 you gave up bubble gum and baseball cards, toy trains and table hockey, comic books and kisses from mom.

You started a collection of rock singles, learned to cha-cha, lindy and strol. Acquired a minimum of two hobbies, such as building model airplanes and stamp collecting.

Soon you begin learning to crave and discuss female flesh in the adult American manner. You secretly begin smoking in empty locker rooms and alleys. You practiced the great American sport of shoplifting.

Nowadays, when institutions such as headshops and drug dealing have enriched the street education of our youngsters, the pace of growing is accelerated. Luckily for comic books, there have been no similar strides in the schools.

Once anathema to teachers, comic books are now heartily endorsed by reputable educators. All over our great land, schools are shelling out $120 for a package that includes forty comic titles every month. The logic of the reading room is irrefutable: the same kiddies who despise the red wagon tales of Dick and Jane revel in the latest exploits of Wonder Woman and Superman.

Spite of the slings and arrows that used to come from outraged teachers, there has always been a wholesome vulgarity about comic books.

Understand now, I do not speak of such frozen cartoons as Porky P-P-Pig or Tweety and Sylvester, although I must admit there's still a soft spot in my heart for the pastoral inanity of Little Lulu.

Nor is the true essence of comics to be found in the illustrated joke books involving Archie and his friends, even if the creation of the Jughead *is* universally accepted as one of the shining moments in American literature.

The true vulgarity of comics is to be found in the costumed superhero.

Frequently, the mythical origins of these snappy dressers reaffirm the essential mystery of the universe and the infinite capabilities of mankind. The epic adventures of the superhero, struggling against arch-nemeses and supervillains, is an unfettered glorification of violence and resourcefulness.

This has always been a sore point with teachers. Stop to think about it and you'll realize that schoolteachers themselves have their own special place in American mythos. Rarely does a teacher appear in a modern TV drama or western without standing resolutely against violence.

These amiable boobs are blissfully unaware of even the most basic principles of good box office.

Poor clods! Trying vainly to sell us on the virtures of rational behavior!

Real teachers, most of them, are no different. Art and reality constantly imitate one another.

At first glance, the mythical superhero seems designed to fill in a glaring vacuum in Christian thought. Cleaving close to the New Testament, we must trust in the Lord to punch out our evil enemies.

Open any superhero adventure and you come face to face with heresy, spelled out clearly in the ever-present body building ad: Do it yourself, Butch! Clip the coupon! SEE YOUR MUSCLES GROW DAY BY DAY!

But on closer examination, it is apparent that these comic books deliver a rough spirituality of their own, fully reconcilable with Christian doctrine. Superheroes are distinguishable not merely by their wardrobe and musculature. Their creation is to be accepted as a cosmic accident--one of the divine mysteries of the universe, if you will.

Even when the hero has no super power, as in the case of Batman or Green Arrow, there is a certain religiosity in that solemn moment when he dedicates his life to fighting

(Continued On Page 17)

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The old version of Wonder Woman

Hawkman: a modern Botticeli?

Spotlight

(Continued From Page 14)

people as we can get to. We want the people of South Carolina to participate in the arts.

OSCEOLA: But that takes money. Who foots the bills?

Young: Well, up to this point, we haven't had any funding from anybody, except what we can raise through businesses and community effort. And we haven't really had an organized mechanism to do that. We're trying to have an organized fund raising campaign now, and we have some staff members now, so things seem to be falling into place for us to have a well-oiled, cultural arts machine, rather than an all volunteer effort.

OSCEOLA: But how do you fund the events that you bring to town?

Young: For The Dance Theatre of Harlem, for Alvin Ailey, for Dizzy Gillespie, for the event that we have right now (Billy Taylor and Herbie Mann), the artists' fees are **partially** subsidized. But our operational costs are not subsidized.

OSCEOLA: Who subsidizes you?

Young: The National Endowment for the Arts and the South Carolina Arts Commission. At one point, we had two grants from the Frances Ley Springs Foundation, which totalled about $3,000. But let me say this: for these specific events, there is a specific string attached to these grants. The string is that it must be paid toward the company **fee** - the artist's fee alone and nothing else. We can't buy a piece of paper with it, or pay the light bill or the phone bill with it.

For the event coming up now, we have a grant from the South Carolina Arts Commission for a portion of Herbie Mann's fee, that must be paid to the artist directly, and a portion of Billy Taylor's fee is paid directly to the artist. But the Kitani Foundation has to rent the Coliseum, we've got to provide for the lighting technicians, for the sound, we've got to keep the telephones going, we've got to provide all of the promotion and all of that. And we have to find a way to pay the costs. And like I said earlier, we have not had a staff or a mechanism to tap the resources that are in the community, those people who would be amenable to us.

OSCEOLA: What things has the Foundation done so far?

Young: The first event we had was Dizzy Gillespie, and he was brought in by the Arts Commission on the residential jazz program. We sponsored him as a community agency. The second event was The Dance Theatre of Harlem, and during the course of the year, they had just reached their peak of their national and international acclaim. They were being written up by every major magazine in the country. By the way, they will be at Spoleto this year.

The next event the Foundation was involved in was *Southern Fried*. I say "involved" because we had to close our doors through the course of that time, and didn't make a lot of contacts through this office to people out of state. After that, we had the summer Music Festival at Sesqui Park, featuring James Brown. He had agreed to do a benefit for us, but unfortunately it rained both days, so it cost us rather than turn out as a benefit. We had James Brown on that show, Snuffy Jenkins and the Hired Hands, Drink Small, Nappy Patch, Big George Collier, Franklin Ashley...It was a layout! And it rained. It was heartbreaker.

But we also had Alvin Ailey and the American Dance Theatre that October. Last summer, we had workshops for children in the old Columbia High School. We did sculpture, painting, puppetry, and creative writing, and a whole bunch of stuff. We co-sponsored it with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. If we have the funds, we'll do it again this summer.

OSCEOLA: Tommy, How did you get the idea of bringing professional artists to the state?

Young: Well, we work very closely with the Arts Commission. See, I was doing a play *Slow Dance on the Killing Ground* - a few years ago, and I felt that the character had movements like a cat. So I went over to the Arts Commission where Roger Peterson was coordinating the dance events for the *entire* Southeast. Roger had also been a dancer, I think with the New York City Ballet. Well, I was in his office and he had all these charts on the wall and I asked him what they wer these charts on the wall and I asked him what they were for. He said how he coordinated the dance touring programs for the Southeast, which included Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida...In looking at the charts, I noticed that in South Carolina, there wasn't a major dance company coming to the state. There was a whole host of dance companies-Center City Joffrey, Alvin Ailey, Martha Graham-going to everywhere but South Carolina...

OSCEOLA: Why was that?

Young: High monetary risks. Center City Joffrey at that time, for example, had a weekly salary of $62,500 a *week*. American Dance Theatre at that time was $85,000 a week, and dance company fees have been going up 12 1/2 percent per year...

But when these dance companies come in, they do mini-concerts, master classes with college students; they get - this whole hands - on approach to the arts...I had been travelling in the schools and knew that the kids weren't getting to see the arts in a professional environment; I know how difficult it is for a performer to go into a school cafeteria and compete with the pots and pans. You have to be a very powerful performer to overcome that, and it doesn't give the kids a chance to see professional lighting and staging.

So I said I would be responsible, that I would be a catalyst, for bringing in a major dance company. Myrna Rodriguez, he and I had some skull sessions about it and decided on the dance Theatre of Harlem. They had done two command performances for the Queen of England in less than two years, and had received fifty curtain calls in Germany. As for as its approach to the kids, it was the best combination we could find at that moment. We were not talking in terms of color at all; we were talking in terms of who could reach these kids at that moment.

OSCEOLA: What do you plan for the future?

Young: Next year, we have Alwin Nikolais, for February 12th, 13th and 14th. In the immediate future, we have Dr. Billy Taylor, who is the resident jazz musician for the South Carolina Arts Commission this year. The Arts Commission contracted him and we are the sponsoring agency. Herbie Mann is also coming down.

Now, Dr. Billy Taylor is one of the foremost jazz educators in the country. He's noted for his compositions and has written over 300 songs. He's done symphony orchestrations. Here, he's going to do lecture demonstrations and mini-concerts for children at Township, on April 27th, at ten o'clock in the morning. Hopefully, at these demonstrations, some high school musicians will be able to play with Billy Taylor, at least in some situations.

At the evening concert we will have Herbie Mann, The Billy Taylor Trio, and David Earl Johnson and the South Carolina Duom Duom Bop Orchestra. The concert will be only one evening, at the Carolina Coliseum, on April 28th at eight o'clock, p.m.

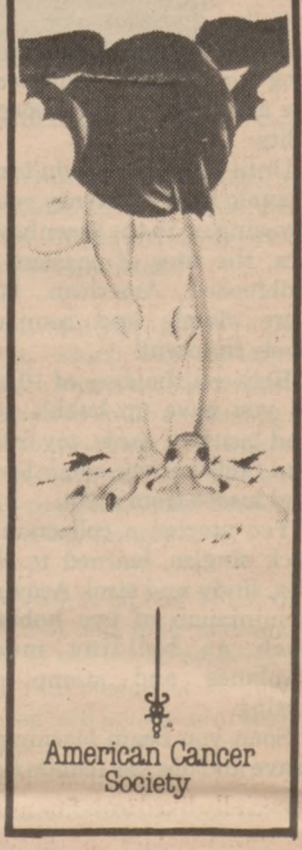
After that, we're going to do a "celebration," for lack of a better word, of the opening of the Mann-Simons Historical Cottage. We will be doing that in conjunction with the Richland County Historical Preservation Commission for the Mann-Simons Historical Cottage. We haven't fully formulated the whole project yet, but it's going to be a festival for the opening of the cottage on Richland and Marion Streets. They've just completed a $100,000 renovation and this is going to be a fund raising for the Commission and for the Foundation to try to help pay off that debt. It'll be a big block party with lots of things going on, Sunday afternoon on the 21st of May, tentatively.

OSCEOLA: So Kitani is not exclusively concerned with promoting "black artists," but with creating more exposure of the arts in general. The foundation is not fully subsidized by anyone and must make the bulk of its money from ticket sales, business contributions and private donations. Is that accurate?

Young: That's accurate.

Cancer is often curable.

The fear of cancer is often fatal.



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(Continued From Page 15)

crime. We can emulate these colorful crusaders, but we can only equal them through God's grace. Or monkish dedication.

Ah, but the glorious vulgarity of comic books! The sheer FUN of the superhero's existence, flying through the air, through the universe, mocking and socking his adversaries! Here is the thrill of incredible danger, the ecstacy of almost total escape from the natural world!

The artwork is vitally important in the escape experience. A certain amount of realism in the details of the drawing, just enough to convince you you're still in the realm of the possible. And a certain amount of detail withheld; gaudy, unrealistic colors on cheap paper.

We find ourselves transported into a realm of fantasy, a cheap ticket to that mystical place that Keats especially liked to define as the destination of poetry: the place where, for just an eternally frozen moment, the impossible is vividly possible.

Of course, we cannot forget the wonderfully crass sound effects found only in comics. What is a drawing of rupturing, exploding landscape if a gigantic KA-BOOOOM!! is not in the picture?

Also, there's the floating, airborne dialogue. Static drawings of innumerable superheroes have been infused with deathless emotion simply by the addition of a balloon filled with "WHA-!?" Similarly, no one can forget the galvanic surpise--the excruciating agony—when an angry villain utters that familiar, ineffable exclamation: "!??#80*$%#*!?!"

The drawings in today's comics are better than ever. Pop Art has obviously encouraged comic book artists to take themselves more seriously, to labor more diligently at their craft.

Compare, if you will, the unschooled drawing of Wonder Woman 25 years ago with her current incarnation. The most significant change that has come over our favorite Amazon is that she has undergone a fruitful--and bountiful--puberty. Today's more worldly kiddies, after all, have a very definite motive for building their muscles.

Some of this artwork can be appreciated for more than its professionalism. On the newsstands right now is a cover picture of Hawkman that has all the flowing grace and symmetry of a Botticelli painting.

Of course, there will always be a home for bad art in comic books. Witness the monstrous, collossally atrocious cover of **Superman vs. Muhammad Ali**. Inside, though, there is some very good work indeed. **Superman** continues to merit its reputation as one of the most outrageously pretentious books in comicdom.

But what about the new wave of superheroes--the new realism that threatens to transform comics into a legitimate art form? What about Spiderman and The Incredible Hulk? Who, in the name of heaven, is Howard the Duck?

All this--and more!--next time....

NOW THAT'D WHAT I CALL THE OLD GAME...
...TWO!
POW
UNNHFF...!
UNNNN...IF I ONLY HAD AN ANGLE-- I COULD'VE ESTABLISHED A WHOLE NEW LOOK HERE!
THE NEXT ANGLE'S YOU'LL HAVE ARE VERTICAL PRISON BARS BACK ON EARTH-1...

The modern Wonder Woman

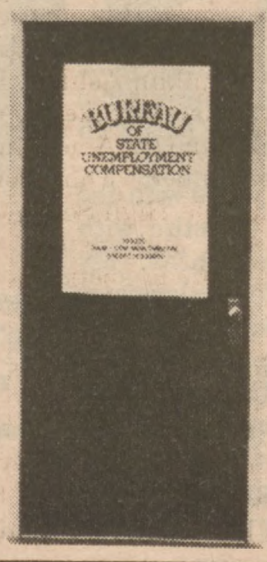
Why Should You Read OSCEOLA?

up-front commentary

entertaining features

Fiction by South Carolina writers

My doctor pronounced me cured of cancer. My boss didn't.



My boss didn't understand that I was healthy again.

So I was let go.

A lot of people are like my boss. They think that everyone dies of cancer. I thought so, too. Until the American Cancer Society, through one of its service and rehabilitation programs, helped me return to a normal life.

The ACS also has local Units that help Americans who've never had cancer understand it better.

Today, more and more, cancer is a curable disease. Ignorance about cancer is curable, too.

Fiction

Quarantine: A story of the future

by Ann L. Pabst

The rest of the country always complained that New York City usually acted as if there was nothing at all west of the Hudson River. Now, in 1990, it looked as if the rest of the country (and the rest of the world) might have a chance to find out if the United States could function properly if nothing existed east of the Hudson.

The breakdown of the subway system for the third time that month, added to all his other problems, had prompted Mayor Averil Deering to call an emergency meeting of the City Council. Some of the aldermen seemed defensive, some fearful, and the mood quickly became somber as the Mayor and other city officials presented their reports.

The Mayor appeared to be a defeated man. His city was broke. The federal government would not come to the rescue again. Taxpayers in the rest of the nation had rebelled the last time New York had been bailed out. Deering was so upset he could barely speak, and soon turned the meeting over to Police Commissioner Edward Brooke Washington. Washington was a big man. His devotion to duty and honor showed in every line of his face, and in the disciplined way in which he held his body erect.

"Gentlemen, our crime problem gets worse by the hour. My department loses men by resignation and by murder every day. They cannot be replaced. We can't begin to pay any of them what they're worth, and they're under attack on their way to work ... on the job ... and on their way home. Why I wouldn't repeat to a sailor some of the things they're called routinely. Our files of unsolved crimes are accumulating at such a rate that we'll soon be pushed out of Police Headquarters. Our so-called 'good' citizens are all arming themselves and could easily wind up being charged with manslaughter, merely for trying to protect themselves."

"We can't recruit any new officers. There's no one left except these young punks and gang members, and they have no morals. They laugh their heads off if you ask them if they ever heard of right and wrong. To the police it often seems that the only people left in town are the punks."

Fire Marshal Manny Richmann spoke next. "I won't say your problems are simple Ed, but I'll bet you wouldn't trade jobs with me."

He bore the scars of thirty years with the department and had hoped to retire with honors at the end of two more months. "My boys answer twice as many false alarms as they do call to real fires. People pelt them with bottles and with excrement; they try to interfere with the actual firefighting. Other vehicles don't get out of the way of fire trucks ...they get in the way. Much of this has been going on for years, but it grows steadily worse. Many of our real fires are arson. Beginning way back in the '60s companies started moving out of the city and it's easy to start a fire in an empty building."

Alderman Austerlitz lifted his arthritic bones to a standing position slowly. "I have been a member of this City Council since some of you gentlemen were in diapers," he announced in a firm strong voice. "I loved this city. I still love it. I think about its decline all the time. I am about to make a proposal. It is a serious move and will involve much planning. It is the only answer I can see for our situation."

"Mr. Mayor, I propose that after a certain period of time, say two months ... New York City will no longer exist. As I said it will not be easy. Those of us who are still decent human beings must be given help in relocating and/or finding new employment. We must save the business concerns that still operate out of our city. An effort must be made to save some of the treasures displayed in our various museums. I hope some of the architechtural treasures that still stand even after these decades of bombings and terrorism and gang wars will be saved."

Then he added so softly that only those seated on either side of him could hear, "But, even if we have to blow up the Statue of Liberty, let's do it."

Conversations broke out around the council table as Austerlitz lowered himself slowly into his chair. Some were shocked that such an idea could be considered. Others, after hearing the fire and police reports, said or at least thought the plan had merit. The Mayor banged his gavel for order and asked if there was a motion to accept Alderman Austerlitz's proposal. A young aide to the mayor ran into the room and handed him a slip of paper.

"Gentlemen ... gentlemen ... I'm afraid I have some tragic news for you. I have just been informed that there has been a bombing at the Chrysler Building. Three are known to be dead and there are an undetermined number of injuries. There was also extensive damage to two floors of the building."

"That does it," cried Alderman Post. "I move we accept Austerlitz's proposal and abandon this god-forsaken town."

"Just a minute," interrupted Alderman Bauer, "Why don't we ask Washington for help one more time. If they won't help us, we'll go along with the Mayor and Austerlitz."

The President and his White House aides were aghast when they received Mayor Deering message. Abandon New York! The commercial center of the nation. The banking center. One of the world's great ports. Headquarters of the TV networks. Home of the UN. Broadway and the other facets of the theater. New York was one of the world's largest cities. The president immediately called an emergency Cabinet meeting.

The President opened the meeting by reading Mayor Deerings proposal. Then he said, "Before anyone speaks I would like for you to listen to a report that has been gathered using information from various governmental departments."

"Quietly, over the last three decades or longer more than fifty percent of the companies who had their home offices in New York have moved elsewhere. Several of the banks are considered to be shaky. Others have merged with out-of-town banks and can no longer be considered New York institutions. Apartment vacancies, even in the best neighborhoods are running as high as thirty per cent. Their tenants are afraid to go on the streets ... even in broad daylight. Assaulty, robbery, and rape are common. Burglaries go unsolved.

"Tourism has fallen by sixty per cent. Most of the large hotels and motels have closed. The legitimate theater has deserted Manhattan and has moved to Chicago. Its biggest stars often appear with regional theater groups. Imagine the thrill of an Iowa housewife who is this year's Toni winner's leading lady for a week."

"A Zoofari was organized as soon as word of the possible evacuation leaked out, and most of the animals from the Bronx and Central Park zoos are living happily elsewhere in the USA."

"Curators in the museums have been quietly 'liberating' their more portable treasures and have found homes for them all over the world. The musem people are worried about what will happen to the larger pieces when all the 'good' citizens have left the city."

The President sat down and looked at the stunned faces of his Cabinet. Could he, the nation's chief executive, seriously be considering the abandonment of one of his nation's largest cities? Nixon's bombing of Cambodia had started riots. What would this action provoke?

Secretary of State Morgan found his voice first. "What do you see as the reaction from the rest of the world, sir? How can we possibly justify our action?"

The HEW Secretary spoke up. "You must realize, Mr. President, these people are disadvantaged. If they had jobs or if they had enough to eat, this probably wouldn't be happening."

Interior Secretary Knopp snorted, "Ha! That's exactly what we've been trying to do for years. We try to educate them and they tear up the school and rape and knife the teachers.

"I remember one instance a few years back when there was burning and looting, it was a proven fact that almost half the looters had decent jobs. They weren't stealing food

(Continued On Page 19)

Fiction

Quarantine: A story of the future

(Continued From Page 18)

either; they went after furniture and TV sets."

The President interrupted, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is no time to argue. We have problems all across this great land of ours. Many are similar to and almost as serious as New York's. I see no other solution than Mayor Deering's. Do any of you have a better answer?"

There was absolute silence around the Cabinet table.

Within a week Army and Marine helicopters circled over New York City repeating this message endlessly: "You have one month from tomorrow to leave New York City. After that the city will officially cease to exist. There will be no police or fire protection. There will be no water, nor any garbage pick up. Centers will be established in nearby communities to help you find new homes and jobs. Goodbye and good luck."

And so the pilgrimage began. At first they came in dribbles and then in droves. It looked like an old World War II movie newsreel showing groups of civilians moving out before an advancing enemy army.

A month later the helicopters flew over the city again. This time the message was different. "Now hear this, now hear this, you have twenty-four hours from midnight tonight to surrender to the Army troops that are guarding every exit from the city. If you do not leave you may become the victim of an neutron bomb blast."

The President and his Cabinet had met again and decided that this situation provided a perfect opportunity to test the neutron bomb (developed in the '70s, but never used). After all it might polish off the remnants of the street gangs still in the city, and leave the landmark buildings standing. They might even become a National Monument some day.

Sgt. Bob Pitman and his squad were stationed at the western end of the George Washington Bridge. During the next twenty-four hours they collected about fifty young prisoners and turned them over to the MPs.

"I sure hope that's the last of 'em Sarge," said Pvt. Les Foster as a small group drove away in custody shortly before the deadline. "I sure as hell don't want to have to shoot nobody."

"Let's hope we don't, Foster," replied Pitman, "But we'll all do what we have to I guess."

Pitman and Foster had drawn the pre-dawn watch. Things were quiet for hours and it began to look as if Foster wouldn't have to shoot. Then they heard a furtive movement on the bridge's roadway.

"Sounds like some of 'em comin' Sarge."

"I think you're right, Foster. Wait till we can see 'em real clear ... then when I yell fire let's get the whole bunch."

"OK."

"Fire, Foster, fire." The guns sang their vicious song and several bodies collapsed onto the bridge. Foster slowly walked out to the nearest one and turned him over with the toe of his boot.

"My God, Sarge," he gasped retching miserably, "This kid is only ten or twelve years old. What're we supposed to do now, go start cleaning up Detroit?"

AT... OSCEOLA

10,000

To high income families and The
University of South Carolina
A controlled circulation publication delivered by U.S. Mail

A CLASSIFIED AD IN OSCEOLA WILL

: NOT COST MUCH*

: CIRCULATE 10,000*

: BRING RESULTS*

*See our rate chart on page 21

*Sent to 10,000 households

*Reaching Columbia's most powerful buyers

Classified Ads

Autos

1965 Mercedes Benz 190C. Black. 4 door. Automatic. Pristine 254-9308. $1700.
4/20

For Sale 1969 Porsche 912 coupe. Excellent condition, completely restored. 779-9478.

FOR SALE: '74 Mustang II 2 plus 2; V-6; 5,400 miles; good condition; with auto trans, air, CB, etc. A steal at $1,400. Call Doug at 654-5660.
2/24

FOR SALE: Collect car. 1960, 356B Cabriolet Porsche. White-black top. Call before 9 a.m. and evenings. 777-4713.

FOR SALE--1974 Subaru stationwagon, 29,000 miles, AM-FM radio, air-conditioned, front wheel drive. Asking $2,200 but price is negotiable. 787-8169.

1968 VW: Rebuilt engine, $400.00 254-8804 after 5:30.

1973 Ford LTD 4-door, AC, PS, PB, new tires, excellent condition, 63,000 miles. $1,100. Call 781-2501.
3/17

77 SUZUKI 750. 4 Stroke 4. Only 800 miles. Showroom condition. Cycle magazine rates best roadbike of 77. Must sell. 256-0391.

1975 BUICK Riviera Landace. Loaded and in good condition. Will deal or trade. Randy Campbell 1-884-5141 or 1-886-8461 or Cola. 256-8389 and leave phone number.

FOR SALE--Honda 450, 1970 Model $400.00 779-2549 For free 7 ft. x 16ft. wooden truck bed. Needs repair or modification. 779-2549.

1974 Chevrolet Impala Station Wagon 3-seat, equipped, truly excellent condition. Priced extremely reasonable at $1950. Call 799-0247. 3/17

Real Estate

ALASKA OIL and gas leases for sale — ADL 60134 — 1920 acres, ADL 60135 — 1600 acres, ADL 60136 — 1920 acres. $6 per acre. 799-7405.
pd. 4/6

AM BUILDING and must sell 4 yr. old 3 BR 2 bath home in Berkley Forest. Assume 325.00 PITI with no decent offer for equity refused. By Appt. 776-1198. 4/13

HOMES for Sale: Harbison-rustic, 3 BR, 2 B, unique den, wooded lot, patios, deck. Harbison extras: tennis, lake, security. $51,000. Call 781-2501.
3/17

GOOD INVESTMENT for sale. Duplex, garage and efficiency apartments. Completely furnished, including all appliances and air condition units. Adjoins Columbia College campus. 100% occupancy. $52,500. Financing available. Call owner: 786-0882.
4/14

HOME FOR sale by owner--seven and a half rooms, two baths. Beautiful old brick. Energy saving features. Mountainbrook. 776-4964.
2/24

FOR RENT Lawyers, Accountants, Real Estate Firms, Manufact. Reps., etc. 10 small offices newly refurbished. $65-$75. Includes utilities. Ready now. Great area off Forest Drive. Phone 787-7503 or 254-6991. 3/31

NEW DEVELOPMENT - bordering on Waccamaw River five miles from North Myrtle Beach. All lots 7/10 acre or more. Financing. $5,000 and up. Hussey Realty Company. 249-1475. 4/14

COLUMBIA HOMEOWNERS: I would like to beautify your property. All types of residential landscaping - terracing, mulching, planting & transplanting, trimming, edging. Very reasonable - 787-1308 ask for James.

For Sale or rent by owner--3 bedroom house, 1 bath, kitchen with a dining area. Large yard in nice neighborhood. Call 788-2615.

For Sale: Lake Murray, 315 feet on water, 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, great room with fireplace, well, garage, dock with ramp. Call 765-9832.

HOME FOR sale by owner--seven and a half rooms, two baths. Beautiful old brick. Energy saving features. Mountainbrook. 776-4694.

Acreage for sale--2, 5, 10, 20 and up to 1000 acre tracts. Call 799-3900.

Pets

NEEDED FOR Breeding. Healthy, intelligent female Healthy, intelligent female Golden Retriever, English or Irish Setter. Full blood not required. Want to continue line of my uniquely intelligent personable Golden Retriever/ English Setter. Will pay $20, mother's and puppies' shots, vitamins. First five puppies mine, rest yours. 782-8427.
3/24

AT STUD-Lab Retriever. Champion show and field and trial bloodline. Call Lee: 799-9672 or 771-7849.
3/17

At Stud: Freedom's Will, 16.1 bay, T.B. Very handsome, nice disposition. $300 T.B. mares, $150 all others. Polly Woodham, Bishopville, S.C. 484-5727.

Musical

GOOD LEAD singer looking for good group acoustic or electric. Call John: 754-0586 or 799-4847. 3/17

RARE SCOTT tube type FM stereo receiver. Powerful, works well. $100. Will negotiate. John 779-3452 late.
3/17

MUSICIANS (CLASSICAL, blues, jazz, folk) needed to play during dinner at the Basil Pot.

Miscellaneous

ACTORS & ACTRESSES wanted call Freedom 256-2665. Promoter/Booking Agent wanted, send resume & references to Colorful Creators, Inc., P.O. Box 4573, Cola 29240. 3/30

Letterheads, brochures, etc. Free lance design work at reasonable rates. Call Paula: 777-6657.

FOR SALE--10-speed All Pro bicycle. Call 799-4684.

The Basil Pot has openings for fulltime staff to work Wednesday through Saturday. Call Ellen, 771-9648.
4/20

A NEED FULFILLED! "Parents' Excuse Book for Students" Thirty pre-printed excuse forms for your child's absence or tardiness. Just check the reason, date, and sign. A must for the busy parent. Welcomed by school administrators. Send $1.00 plus 20¢ postage for each copy. WELLINGTON HOUSE, Box 16044-B, Greenville, S.C. 29606. 3/21

MAIL-IN FORM FOR CLASSIFIED ADS

DEADLINE - TUES. 4 P.M.

SEND AD TO..... OSCEOLA
P.O. BOX 5033
COLA. S.C. 29250

NO. OF WORDS _____

NO. OF ISSUES _____

PAYMENT SENT $_____

PAYMENT MUST BE SENT WITH AD, NO EXCEPTIONS

Sample Word Count

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wanted	S.C.		Tobacco	Leafs	J.J.		Doe	100	Main	St.

RATE CHART

MINIMUM $1.75 ON ANY AD

Number of Issues	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Up to 20 words	1.75	3.05	4.43	5.62	6.93	8.21
21 - 25 words	2.20	3.82	5.54	7.02	8.69	10.26
26 - 30 words	2.64	4.59	6.65	8.42	10.40	12.37
31 - 35 words	3.07	5.35	7.72	9.82	12.11	14.36
36 - 40 words	3.51	6.10	8.86	11.23	13.86	16.42
41 - 45 words	3.95	6.88	9.96	12.64	15.62	18.47
46 - 50 words	4.39	7.65	11.07	14.04	17.82	20.57
51 - 55 words	4.82	8.59	12.15	15.44	19 04	22.57
56 - 60 words	5.27	9.16	13.26	16.85	20.79	24.62
61 - 65 words	5.71	9.94	14.39	18.25	22.55	26.73
66 - 70 words	6.15	10.69	15.50	19.66	24.30	28.78
71 - 75 words	6.58	11.45	16.58	21.06	25.97	

Legal Notices

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE COURT OF COMMON
IN THE COURT OF
COMMON PLEAS
Eugene A. Laduzenski,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
Burk Properties, Inc., and
William J. Burk,
Defendants

HAVING READ and filed the Petition of Walter W. Brooks, attorney for the Plaintiff herein, and it appearing that this is an action for damages resulting from breach of contract and further, that the Defendant, William J. Burk, cannot, after due diligence, be located in said County and State.

IT IS ORDERED that service in this matter be made on the Defendant, by publishing copies of the Summons and this Order, in a paper of general circulation in Richland County, South Carolina, once weekly for three (3) consecutive weeks and by forwarding a copy of the pleadings to the Defendant, William J. Burk, at his last known address.

Clerk of Court of Commom Pleas
Richland County, South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
March 22, 1978.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE COURT OF
COMMON PLEAS
Eugene A. Laduzenski,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
Burk Properties, Inc., and
William J. Burk,
Defendants

HAVING READ and filed the Petition of Walter W. Brooks, attorney for the Plaintiff herein, and it appearing that this is an action for damages resulting from breach of contract and further that no officer or agent of the Defendant Burk Properties, Inc., can, after due diligence be located in said County and State.

IT IS ORDERED that service in this matter be made on the Defendant, by publishing copies of the Summons, and this Order, in a paper of general circulation in Richland County, South Carolina, once weekly for three (3) consecutive weeks and by forwarding a copy of the pleadings to the Defendant, Burk Properties, Inc., at his last known address.

Clerk of Court of Common Pleas
Richland County, South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
March 21, 1978.

Notice: the original was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court on 22 March, 1978. 5-4

Summons
State of South Carolina,
County of Richland
By Walter W. Brooks, Esq.
To Burk Properties, Inc., and
William J. Burk.

Complaint having been made unto me by the Plaintiff, Eugene A. Laduzenski that your are indebted to him in the sum of Nine Thousand and No/100 Dollars on account of past due debts.

This is, therefore, to require you to appear before me, in my office, in Richland County on the 20th day from the service of this Summons, exclusive of the day of service, to answer to the said complaint, or judgment will be given against you by default.

Walter W. Brooks
Plaintiff's Attorney. 5/4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND.
JEANETTE T. GRAY,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
JAMES GRAY,
Defendant.
IN THE FAMILY COURT
78 DR 400655
SUMMONS

TO THE DEFENDANT ABOVE-NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the plaintiff or her attorney, Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., at his office, 924 Hampton Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 7th day of March, 1978.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS, JR.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION
FOR ELEEMOSYNARY
CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, after giving notice as required by law will file their Declaration and Petition for Incorporation with the Secretary of State of South Carolina and apply for a charter for a corporation to be known as Christian-Jewish Congress of South Carolina, Inc., an eleemosynary corporation, with its principal place of business in Columbia, South Carolina.

Carl D. Evans
Carol O. Bernstein
Jack Weintraub

4/20

PETITION
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE RICHLAND COUNTY
FAMILY COURT
Geraldine Greene Bedenbaugh,
Petitioner,
-vs-
Charles Bedenbaugh,
Respondent.

The above entitled action has been commenced in this court, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce between the parties hereto; that upon information and belief, diligent search has been made to locate the Respondent, Charles Bedenbaugh, but he cannot be located within this State and his whereabouts are unknown to the Petitioner and her attorney.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that an Order of Publication be issued herein.

JOHNSON, TOAL & BATTISTE, P.A.
BY: I.S. Leevy Johnson
Attorney for Petitioner
Columbia, South Carolina
February 14, 1978.

SUMMONS
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Court of Common Pleas
Southern States Banana and Fruit Company,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
Tom Elliott, (in lieu of and in substitution for Ellen I. Butler former Tax Collector for Richland County); the heirs at law of Ellen McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; Ted McBeth and Dorothy McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; the lineal descendants of Cleo McBeth, Terry McBeth, Gwendolynne McBeth, McKinley McBeth, Mamie McBeth, Esther McBeth, and Lizzie McBeth, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns; and any other person or legal entity, who has or claims any right, title, interest, or lien in or to the Real Estate described in the Complaint herein, any unknown adults being as a class designated as John Doe and any unknown minor or persons under other legal disability being as a class designated as Richard Roe,
Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their offices, 2019 Park Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

QUINN & SMITH
By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.
Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE

TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED;

TAKE NOTICE that the original summons in the above captioned action of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint alleging a cause of action to remove any cloud on Plaintiff's title to this property by virtue of the tax title in the chain of title, together with notice of Lis Pendens, were filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 14th day of March, 1978.

QUINN & SMITH
By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
March 15, 1978

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

NOTICE is hereby given that an action has been commenced and is pending in the Court of Common Pleas for Richland County upon Complaint of the above named Plaintiff against the above named Defendants for the purpose, among other things, of removing any cloud on its title to this property by virtue of the tax title in the chain of title. The property is described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, together with any improvements thereon, situate, lying and being near the Town of Eastover, in the County of Richland, State of South Carolina, containing 18.38 acres, more or less, and being more particularly shown as Tract A on a plat prepared for Zoe D. Sanders by William Wingfield, Registered Surveyor, dated May 30, 1975, and recorded in the RMC Office for Richland County in Plat Book X at page 4415; said tract being bounded as follows: On the North by property now or formerly of Jacobs and by property now or formerly of Dawson; on the East by property now or formerly of Taylor; on the South by property now or formerly of Thompson; and on the West by property now or formerly of Addison and by Tract B as shown on the aforesaid plat.

QUINN & SMITH
By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
March 1, 1978

NOTICE OF THE
APPOINTING GUARDIAN
AD LITEM NISI

TO THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, WHOSE ADDRESSES AND OR NAMES ARE UNKNOWN, INCLUDING ANY THEREOF WHO MAY BE MINORS OR UNDER OTHER LEGAL DISABILITY, IF ANY, WHETHER RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TO THE NATURAL, GENERAL, TESTAMENTARY OR OTHER GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE, OR OTHERWISE, AND TO THE PERSON WITH WHOM THEY RESIDE, IF ANY THERE BE:

TAKE NOTICE that the Order appointing Robert C. Clawson, Columbia, South Carolina as Guardian ad Litem Nisi for all persons whomsoever, herein collectively designated as Richard Roe, Defendants herein, names and addresses unknown, including any thereof who may be minors or under other legal disability, whether residents or non-residents of South Carolina, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 14th day of march 1978.

YOU WILL TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that unless said minors or persons under other legal disability, if any, or someone in their behalf or in behalf of all of them, shall within twenty days after the service of the Notice of this Order upon them by publication, exclusive of the day of said service, procure to be appointed for them or either or them or either of them a Guardian ad Litem to represent them for the purposes of this action, then the Plaintiff will apply for an Order making the appointment of said Guardian ad Litem absolute.

QUINN & SMITH
By Christopher F. Allison, Jr.
Columbia, South Carolina
March 15, 1978

4/7

NOTICE
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Charles E. Putnal, III,
Petitioner,
-vs-
Deborah S. Putnal,
Respondent.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED RESPONDENT:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original Petition in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Family Court for Richland County, South Carolina, on the 25th day of January, 1978.

HERBERT E. BUHL, III
Attorney for Petitioner
Columbia, South Carolina
April 6, 1978
4/27

SUMMONS
State of South Carolina
County of Richland
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Charles E. Putnal, III,
Petitioner,
-vs-
Deborah S. Putnal,
Respondent.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED RESPONDENT:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Petition hereto attached, a copy of which is hereby served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer on the Subscriber at 2016 1/2 Green Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service of this Summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the Petition within the time aforesaid, Petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Petition.

HERBERT E. BUHL, III
Attorney for Petitioner
JOHN R. T. MAJOR
Clerk of Court
January 25, 1978
Columbia, South Carolina.
4/27

SUMMONS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Debra Clifton Moss,
Petitioner,
-vs-
James R. Moss,
Respondent.

TO: THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, a copy of which is hereby served upon you, and to serve your answer to the said Complaint upon the subscribers at their offices, 1338 Pickens Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof; and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Kneece, Kneece, & Freeman
Attorneys for the Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
6th day of April, 1978
John R. T. Major
Clerk of Court

5/4

NOTICE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Debra Clifton Moss,
Petitioner,
-vs-
James R. Moss,
Respondent.

TO: THE RESPONDENT ABOVE NAMED: JAMES R. MOSS:

TAKE NOTICE that the Summons in the above entitled action of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the Petition herein was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County on the 11th day of April, 1978, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce, a vinculo matrimonii.

Robert Ashley
Kneece, Kneece, Freeman& Willoughby
BY: Robert C. Ashley
Attorney for Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
11th day of April, 1978.

5/4 TB

4/20 TB
5/4 TB

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Debra Clifton Moss,
Petitioner,
-vs-
James R. Moss,
Respondent.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the attached Affidavit for Order of Publication by Robert C. Ashley, Attorney for the Petitioner, by reference made a part of this Order, and from the attached, verified Petition on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Family Court for the fifth Judicial Circuit, and that the above entitled action has been commenced and is now pending in this Court; that the subject matter of this action is for a divorce, a vinculo matrimonii, on the statutory ground of constructive desertion.

It is unknown whether the Respondent, James R. Moss, is now a resident of the State of North Carolina, but his last known address was 2804 Amherst Avenue, Burlington, North Carolina, and that the aforesaid Respondent cannot, after due deligence, be found within the State of South Carolina, and that this Court has jurisdiction of this action. NOW THEREFORE, it is:

ORDERED that the service of the Summons in this action be made by publication thereof in "The Osceola", a newspaper published weekly in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, which said paper is designated as being most likely to give notice to the Respondent, once a week, for three weeks, and that after the first publication date of said Summons, the Petitioner shall deposit in the United States Post Office, Columbia, South Carolina, a copy of the Summons, Petition and Notice in this action duly enclosed in an envelope, postage pre-paid, addressed to James R. Moss, the Respondent herein: the address on said envelope shall be his last known address, 2804 Amherst Avenue, Burlington, North Carolina.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that at the option of the Petitioner herein, a copy of the Summons, Petition, and Notice may be delivered to the Respondent personally, without the State of South Carolina, which delivery shall be equivalent to publication in the newspaper and deposited in the Post Office as aforesaid.

John R. T. Major
Clerk Family Court of the
Fifth Judicial Court
Columbia, South Carolina
11th day of April, 1978.

5/4 TB

AFFIDAVIT FOR ORDER
OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
IN THE FAMILY COURT
Debra Clifton Moss,
Petitioner,;
Petitioner,
-vs-
James R. Moss,
Respondent.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Robert C. Ashley, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the attorney for the Petitioner in the above entitled action and that the Respondent, James R. Moss, upon whom the service of Summons, Petition, and Notice is to be made, cannot, after due deligence, be found within the State of South Carolina, that a cause of action exists in favor of the Petitioner against the Respondent for a divorce, a vinculo matrimonii, upon the statutory grounds of constructive desertion. Deponent further states that the last known address of the Respondent, James R. Moss, was 2804 Amherst Ave., Burlingotn, North Carolina, and that it is necessary that said Respondent be served as the proper party in the above entitled action and that service upon the said Respondent cannot be done without service of the Summons, Petition and Notice by Publication.

Kneece, Kneece & Freeman
BY: Robert C. Ashley
Attorney for the Petitioner
SWORN to before me this
6th day of April, 1978.
Jennene D. Dalton
Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 10/21/80

5/4 TB

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